UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/885,902	06/20/2001	Graham S. Masters	10005531-1	4856

7590	07/20/2005	EXAMINER

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER
LU, KUEN S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2167	

DATE MAILED: 07/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/885,902	MASTERS, GRAHAM S.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kuen S. Lu	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _16 May 2005_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-20_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTIN

Response to Amendments

1. The Action is responsive to the Applicant's Amendments, filed on May 16, 2005.

2. Concerning the amendment made to the claim 13, new issue was raised when the limitations "an interface for receiving search criteria defining at least one keyword query and at least one document attribute query" and "an adjustment setting for adjusting a weighting of a search criterion of said search criteria defining said at least one document attribute query" were modified to "an interface for receiving search criteria defining at least one keyword query and at least one document attribute query, where said interface receives exclusion-weighting criteria" and "an adjustment setting for adjusting a weighting of a search criterion of said search criteria based on said exclusion-weighting criteria defining said at least one document attribute query", respectively. The Examiner has introduced the previously cited Lin reference to reject the newly amended limitations. For details, please refer to the Office Action for Final Rejection (hereafter "the Action") as shown below.

3. As to the Applicant's Remarks on claim rejections, filed on May 16, 2005, has been fully considered by the Examiner, please see discussion in the section *Response to Arguments*, following the Action. Please note, for claims rejection in the Action, the Examiner has maintained the same grounds as set forth in the Office Action for non-Final Rejection, dated February 16, 2005.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-3, 6, 17 and 19-20 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 102(e) as

anticipated by Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler").

As per claims 1 and 17, Wheeler teaches the following:

"searching for documents identified in a database" (See col. 6, lines 62-64 wherein

Wheeler's similarity search may be embedded in a database containing many

documents is equivalent to Applicant's searching for documents identified in a

database);

"establishing a first search criterion associated with a keyword match between a

keyword entry and said identified documents" (See Figs. 12A-12B, col. 6, lines 56-64,

col. 8, lines 50-52 and col. 17, lines 49-55 wherein Wheeler's user specifies search

criteria from a schema including searching data about a suspect with height, weight and

hair color, and crime description to match with the search criteria is equivalent to

Applicant's establishing a first search criterion associated with a keyword match

between a keyword entry and said identified documents);

"establishing at least one additional search criterion based on a document attribute of said identified documents" (See Figs. 12A-12B, 21's and col. 17, line 41 – col. 18, line 60 wherein Wheeler's a set of multiple schema search criteria is used for working from a lowest child/object level and up, such as using criteria incident and suspect height to further create separate relation bands incident/suspect and suspect/height is equivalent to Applicant's establishing at least one additional search criterion based on a document attribute of said identified documents);

"determining a criterion matching score for said identified documents for each of said established search criteria" (See Figs. 12A-12B, 27 and col. 23, lines 11-20 wherein Wheeler's parent node score is computed by combining interior and/or leaf nodes scores representing the similarity between each of the data items and its search criteria is equivalent to Applicant's determining a criterion matching score for said identified documents for each of said established search criteria);

"associating a scaling factor with each of said established search criteria" (See Fig. 13 and col. 14, line 64 – col. 15, line 17 wherein Wheeler's each child object is assigned a weighting factor is equivalent to Applicant's associating a scaling factor with each of said established search criteria).

"calculating an overall matching score for selected ones of said identified documents from said determined criterion matching scores and said associated scaling factors" (See Fig. 27 and col. 23, lines 11-20 wherein Wheeler's a parent node similarity score is computed wherein the score of similarity of each data item in leaf node and its search criteria is calculated is equivalent to Applicant's calculating an overall matching score for

selected ones of said identified documents from said determined criterion matching

scores and said associated scaling factors); and

"ordering said selected ones of said identified documents based upon said calculated

overall matching scores" (See Fig. 21G and col. 18, lines 53-60 wherein Wheeler's the

scoring buffers include an ordered set of scores og matching similarity of data item with

search criteria is equivalent to Applicant's ordering said selected ones of said identified

documents based upon said calculated overall matching scores).

As per claim 2, Wheeler teaches "database is accessible from a web site and said

identified documents are web pages" (See Figs. 7, 23 and col. 7, lines 26-36 wherein

Wheeler's the hierarchical documents are stored in Extensible Markup Language (XML)

is equivalent to Applicant's database is accessible from a web site and said identified

documents are web pages).

As per claim 3, Wheeler teaches "establishing at least one additional search criterion

comprises the step of: establishing a search criterion based on a creation date of said

identified documents" (See Fig. 21A and col. 17, lines 41-61 wherein Wheeler's the

multiple search criteria in the schema including date of an incident is equivalent to

Applicant's establishing at least one additional search criterion comprises the step of:

establishing a search criterion based on a creation date of said identified documents).

As per claim 6, wherein Wheeler's "establishing at least one additional search criterion comprises the step of: adjusting a scaling factor for at least one of said established search criteria" (See Figs. 10, 13 and col. 15, lines 1-17 wherein Wheeler's user defines the weighting factor of the multiple weighting factors is equivalent to Applicant's establishing at least one additional search criterion comprises the step of: adjusting a scaling factor for at least one of said established search criteria).

As per claim 19, Wheeler further teaches "generating a scaling factor proportional to said adjusted importance of said at least one document attribute search query" (See Figs. 4A, 10, 13 and col. 15, lines 1-17 wherein Wheeler's user defines the weighting factor of the multiple weighting factors is equivalent to Applicant's generating a scaling factor proportional to said adjusted importance of said at least one document attribute search query).

As per claim 20, Wheeler further teaches "a user-data input mechanism" (See Figs. 2-4s wherein Wheeler's editors for database and document query is equivalent to Applicant's a user-data input mechanism).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a

person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 4 is rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") as applied to claims 1-3, 6

and 17 above, and further in view of Weiss et al. (U.S. Publication 2002/0138487,

hereafter "Weiss").

As per claim 4, Wheeler teaches accessing database from a web site and identifying

web pages as previously described in claim 2 rejection.

The Wheeler does not specifically teach "establishing at least one additional search

criterion comprises the step of: establishing a search criterion based on a number of

incoming links to said identified documents".

However, Weiss teaches "establishing a search criterion based on a number of

incoming links to said identified documents" (See Page 1, [0016] and Page 2, [0021]

wherein Weiss' Google search engine establishes number of incoming links to the web site as

an additional search criterion for ranking the web sites which meet the a text-oriented search

criterion is equivalent to Applicant's establishing a search criterion based on a number of

incoming links to said identified documents).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Weiss' teaching with Wheeler reference by

establishing a search criterion based on a number of incoming links to said identified

documents because by doing so the importance of a web site is a function of links

coming from or pointing to a site could have been established for extending and

prioritizing Wheeler's users from the internet, and further, the importance of a web site could have been established for the information of the frequent used keywords and documents stored on the site.

8. Claim 5 is rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") as applied to claims 1-3, 6 and 17 above, and further in view of Barr et al. (U.S. Patent 5,742,816, hereafter "Barr").

As per claim 5, Wheeler teaches accessing database from a web site and identifying web pages as previously described in claim 2 rejection.

The Wheeler does not specifically teach does not specifically teach "establishing at least one additional search criterion comprises the step of: establishing a search criterion based on a readability of said identified documents".

However, Barr teaches "establishing at least one additional search criterion comprises the step of: establishing a search criterion based on a readability of said identified documents" (See col. 31, lines 1-25 wherein Barr's determining readability index of a document in the method for identifying documents and multi-media files is equivalent to Applicant's establishing at least one additional search criterion comprises the step of: establishing a search criterion based on a readability of said identified documents).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Barr's teaching with Wheeler reference by establishing a search criterion based on the readability indices for searching documents

because by doing so the new search criterion would have further expanded Wheeler's

system to search multi-media files for serving a much wider scope of audience.

9. Claims 7-12 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") as applied to claims 1-

3, 6 and 17 above, and further in view of Lin et al. (U.S. Patent 6,675,159, hereafter

"Lin").

As per claim 7, Wheeler teaches adjusting a scaling factor of a search criteria as

previously described in claim 6 rejection.

Wheeler does not specifically teach "modifying said adjusted scaling factor in at least

two successive searching operations".

However, Lin teaches "modifying said adjusted scaling factor in at least two

successive searching operations" (See col. 11, lines 30-49 wherein Lin's using a

comparison and ranking algorithms, which adjust 13 types of modifiers, can be invoked to adjust

the weight of each factor, to determine the similarity between a query from user and a

document, and rank each document based upon a set of criteria is equivalent to Applicant's

modifying said adjusted scaling factor in at least two successive searching operations).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Lin's teaching with Wheeler reference by

adjusting a set of weighting factors for document retrieval because by doing so the

combined reference would have enabled Wheeler's system to further accurate the

importance of the specific search criteria in order to yield a more accurate query result.

As per claims 8 and 9, Lin further teaches "manually adjusting said scaling factor"

and "automatically adjusting said scaling factor" (See the Abstract and col. 11, lines 30-

49 wherein Lin's using a comparison and ranking algorithms automatically or manually, which

adjust 13 types of modifiers, can be invoked to adjust the weight of each factor, to determine the

similarity between a query from user and a document, and rank each document based upon a

set of criteria is equivalent to Applicant's manually adjusting said scaling factor and

automatically adjusting said scaling factor).

As per claim 10, Lin further teaches "selecting a numerical range for a criterion

matching result of at least one of said established search criteria" (See col. 25, lines 6-

29 wherein Lin's a query topic specific classifier returns a probability values which suggests

ranging between 0 and 100% is equivalent to Applicant's selecting a numerical range for a

criterion matching result of at least one of said established search criteria).

As per claim 11, Lin further teaches the following:

"mapping said criterion matching result into said selected numerical range" (See col. 25,

lines 6-29 wherein Lin's a probability value is mapped between 0 and 100% is equivalent to

Applicant's mapping said criterion matching result into said selected numerical range);

"selecting an origin offset associated with said mapped criterion matching result" (See col. 25, lines 6-29 wherein Lin's an offset to the probability values is 0% is equivalent to Applicant's selecting an origin offset associated with said mapped criterion matching result); and

"adding said mapped criterion matching result and said selected origin offset" (See col. 25, lines 6-29 wherein Lin's a query topic specific classifier returns a probability values 60, 30 and 10% which have been added with an offset value 0% is equivalent to Applicant's adding said mapped criterion matching result and said selected origin offset).

As per claim 12, an official notice is taken that the calculations of (1). Multiplying of a score and scaling factor, (2). squaring, (3). summing and (4). taking square root of the sum, were well known elementary statistical operations at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the calculations Lin's system with Wheeler's system because it is a formula for measuring the degree of match between searching criteria and document retrieved.

10. Claim 13 is rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") in view of Bates et al. (U.S. Patent 6,088,707, hereafter "Bates").

As per claim 13, Wheeler teaches "an interface for receiving search criteria defining at least one keyword query and at least one document attribute query" (See Figs. 2-4 and col. 9, line 64 – col. 10, line 40 wherein Wheeler's schema and document search criteria are being edited by keyword and attribute selection is equivalent to Applicant's an interface for receiving search criteria defining at least one keyword query and at least one document attribute query).

Wheeler does not specifically teach the search criteria is an exclusion-weighting criteria.

However, Bates teaches text search may include or exclude a specific text at col. 11, lines 48-49.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Bates' teaching with Wheeler reference by applying exclusion to Wheeler's weighting criteria because both references are directed toward search criteria and efficient search on the internet or inside a document, the combined teaching would have improve the efficiency of searching a large quantity of data located throughout or accessed through a global communication network.

The combined teaching further teaches "an adjustment setting for adjusting a weighting of a search criterion of said search criteria based on said exclusion-weighting criteria defining said at least one document attribute query" (See Wheeler: Figs. 2-4 and col. 9, line 64 – col. 10, line 40 wherein Wheeler's weighting factors for search criteria are defined is equivalent to Applicant's an adjustment setting for adjusting a weighting

of a search criterion of said search criteria defining said at least one document attribute

query, and Bates: exclusion of specific terms from a text search).

11. Claims 14-15 are rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") in view of Bates et al.

(U.S. Patent 6,088,707, hereafter "Bates") as applied to claim 13 above, and further in

view of Talib et al. (U.S. Publication 2001/0049677, hereafter "Talib").

As per claim 14, the combined teaching of Wheeler and Bates references teaches

search engine for searching documents as previously described in claim 13 rejection.

The combined teaching of Wheeler and Bates does not specifically teach "search

engine operates in conjunction with a world wide web browser and said documents are

web pages".

However, Talib teaches "search engine operates in conjunction with a world wide

web browser and said documents are web pages" (See Page 6, [0079], Page 9, [0115]

and Page 12, [0153] wherein Talib's web site and database are implemented for accessing

web pages is equivalent to Applicant's search engine operates in conjunction with a

world wide web browser and said documents are web pages).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to combine Talib's teaching with the bates and Wheeler

references by further extending web browser as an user interface for documents search

because both references are devoted to improve query search by efficient retrieval or

optimizing query search pointer, and the combined teaching of the references would have allowed users of Wheeler's system to flexibly utilize and combine multiple categories selection of documents and multiple search criteria for further improving the efficiency of document query.

As per claim 15, Talib further teaches "a document rank calculator for determining a rank of a document of said documents based on said adjusted weighting of said search criterion defining said at least one document attribute query" (See Page 14, [0175] and Page 1, [0012] wherein Talib's a numeric value is scored to every document retrieved, and search engine lists the searched documents in descending order of each keyword appearance frequency is equivalent to Applicant's a document rank calculator for determining a rank of a document of said documents based on said adjusted weighting of said search criterion defining said at least one document attribute query).

12. Claim 16 is rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") in view of Bates et al. (U.S. Patent 6,088,707, hereafter "Bates") as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of Lin et al. (U.S. Patent 6,675,159, hereafter "Lin").

As per claim 16, Wheeler teaches receiving a search criteria and adjusting its weighting as previously described in claim 13 rejection.

Wheeler does not specifically teach "a normalization algorithm for mapping a naturally occurring numeric range of results returned for said search criterion defining said at least one document attribute query into a user-defined range".

However, Lin teaches "a normalization algorithm for mapping a naturally occurring numeric range of results returned for said search criterion defining said at least one document attribute query into a user-defined range" (See the Abstract and col. 11, lines 30-49 and col. 25, lines 6-29 wherein Lin's using a comparison and ranking algorithms automatically or manually, which adjust 13 types of modifiers, can be invoked to adjust the weight of each factor, to determine the similarity between a query from user and a document, and rank each document based upon a set of criteria, and a query topic specific classifier returns a probability values which suggests ranging between 0 and 100% and at col. 25, lines 6-29 where a probability value is mapped between 0 and 100% is equivalent to Applicant's a normalization algorithm for mapping a naturally occurring numeric range of results returned for said search criterion defining said at least one document attribute query into a user-defined range).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine Lin's teaching with Wheeler reference by normalizing the mapping the result of search criteria because by doing so the combined reference would have enabled Wheeler's system to further accurate the importance of the specific search criteria in order to yield a more accurate query result.

13. Claim 18 is rejected are rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wheeler et al. (U.S. Patent 6,738,759, hereafter "Wheeler") as applied to claims 1-3, 6

and 17 above, and further in view of Talib et al. (U.S. Publication 2001/0049677,
hereafter "Talib").

As per claim 18, Talib further teaches "a search query directed to a creation date of a
web page of said web pages" (See Page 6, [0079], Page 9, [0115] and Page 12, [0153]
and Fig. 10, steps 7-8 and Page 10, [0123] wherein Talib's web site and database are
implemented for accessing web pages and an additional search criterion is based on document
attribute (for example, 'all location' and 'boating') to identify a subset of documents retrieved by
the search of keyword match, and further 'date created' is used for constructing a required
searching parameter is equivalent to Applicant's a search query directed to a creation
date of a web page of said web pages).

14. The prior art made of record

     A. U.S. Publication   2001/0049677

     C. U.S. Publication   2002/0138487

     D. U.S. Patent   5,742,816

     E. U.S. Patent   6,675,159

     I. U.S. Patent   6,738,759

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's
disclosure.

     B. U.S. Publication   2003/0088545

     F. U.S. Publication   2003/0078913

     G. U.S. Patent No.   6,633,868

H. U.S. Patent No.   6,449,598

Response to Arguments

15. The Applicant's arguments filed on May 16, 2005 have been fully considered. As for

the Examiner's response, please see discussion below.

a). At Page 7, concerning claims 1, 13 and 17, the Applicant argued that Wheeler

reference does not teach "ordering said selected ones of said identified documents

based upon said calculated overall matching scores".

As to the above argument **a)**, the Examiner respectfully submits that the Wheeler

reference overwhelmingly teaches scoring and ranking similarity, a weighted score

across the reference, for example, at col. 11, lines 52-61.

b). At Page 7, concerning claim 13, the Applicant argued that Wheeler reference

does not teach interface receives "exclusive-weighting criteria".

As to the above argument **b)**, concerning the newly introduced issue, the Examiner

has cited Lin reference to incorporate into Wheeler's to provide the teaching in the

Action.

c). At Page 8, concerning claims 4, 5, 7-12, 14-16 and 18, the Applicant argued that

the Examiner failed to establish *prima facie* case of various by providing suggestion or

motivation for combining Wheeler's teaching with various references.

As to the above argument **c)**, the Examiner respectfully disagreed. Concerning the combination of the Wheeler and other references, the Applicant argued about the three basic criteria to be met for establishing a prima facie case of obviousness. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, for example, Talib's popular and fundamental Web browser interface tool is incorporated with Wheeler's teaching for providing a combined teaching to flexibly utilize and combine multiple categories selection of documents and multiple search criteria for further improving the efficiency of document query. By the same approach for establishing a prima facie case of obvious, the teaching, suggestion, or motivation for combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art of Wheeler, Weiss, Barr and Lin to produce the claimed invention has been found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. Please refer to each specific section as previously described in the Action.

d). At Pages 8-10, concerning claims 14-15, 18, 4-5, 7-12 and 16, the Applicant argued that the cited reference(s) failed to provide teaching to cover all limitations for

the claims because the Examiner was unable to provide teaching to reject the claims 1,

13 and 17 upon which they respectively depend.

As to the above argument **d)**, concerning the rejections for claims 1, 13 and 17,

please refer to the Examiner's responses to the Applicant's argument items **a), b)** and

c) as described above and further review the respective sections in the Action.

16. As to dependent claims (2-12), (14-16) and (18-20), which directly or indirectly depend on

independent claims 1, 13 and 17, respectively, the Examiner further applies the above stated

arguments for the respective claim upon which they depend.

17. In light of the forgoing arguments, the 35 U.S.C. ξ 102 rejection for claims 1-3, 6, 17 and

19-20 and 35 U.S.C. ξ 103 rejection for claims 4-5, 7-16 and 18 are hereby sustained.

Conclusions

18. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1 .136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1 .136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
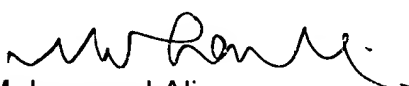
Contact Information

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kuen S. Lu whose telephone number is 571-272-4114.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM, Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John E Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kuen S. Lu   Mohammad Ali

Patent Examiner   Primary Examiner

July 13, 2005   July 13, 2005